than two thousand people were present. It was

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM Proprietors.

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Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel
J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THEDAILYSENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any ELDER HARKNESS & BINGHAM.

Our Poet's Corner.

We introduce one of our Indiana poets, from Harper's Weekly, as follows: THE STOLEN STARS.

lowing is that by General Wallace:

When good old Father Washington He called our Uncle Samuel Unto his bedside nigh;

"This flag I give you, Sammy dear." "Where'er it floats, on land or wave,

And fine old Uncle Samuel And spread it on a long pine pole, And prayed and sung a hymn.

A pious man was Uncle Sam Back fifty years and more; The flag should fly till Judgment day, So, by the Lord, he swore! And well he kept that solemn oath;

The thirteen stars first on the flag Soon grew to thirty-four: Each State an empire won: No brighter were the stars of night

Beneath that flag two brothers dwelt; To both 'twas very dear; The name of one was Puritan,

The other Cavalier. "Go build ye towns," said Uncle Sam

"Build anywhere, for in the world "I'll to the South," said Cavalier,
"I'll to the South," said he;
"I'll to the North," said Puritan,

Each took a flag, each left a tear To good old Uncle Sam: He kissed the boys, he kissed the flags

And, doleful, sung a pasim And in a go-cart Puritan

His worldly goods did lay; With wife, and gun, and dog, and ax, He, singing, went his way.

Of buckskin was his Sunday suit, His wife wore finsey jeans;

And fat they grew, like porpoises, On hoe-cake, pork and beans. But Cavaller a cockney was;

He talked French and Latin:

Every day he were broadcloth, While his wife were satin. He went off in a painted ship-

In glory he did go; A thousand niggers up aloft,

A thousand down below The towns were built, as I've heard said,

They filled the North, they filled the South, They filled the land between. "The Lord be praised!" said Puritan;

"Bully !" said Cavaller "There's room and town lots in the West, If there is'nt any here." Out to the West they journeyed then,

And in a quarrel got; One said 'twas his, he knew it was, The other said 'twas not. One drew a knife, a pistol t'other, And dreadfully they swore; From Northern lake to Southern gulf Wild rang the wordy roar.

Ill the time good old Uncle Sam Sat by his fireside near, And drinkin' lager beer. He laughed and quaffed, and quaffed and laughed, Nor thought it worth his while,

O'er the waves to the smoking fort,

When came the dewy dawn, To see the flag he looked—and lo! Elenen stars were gonel "My pretty, pertty stars," he cried, And down did roll a tear.

"I've gut your stars, old Fogy Sam; Ha ha!" laughed Cavaller. "I've got your stars in my watch-fob; Come take them, if you dare!"

And Uncle sam he turned away. Too full of wrath to swear. "Let thunder all the drums!" he cried,
While swelled his soul, like Mars;
"A million Northern boys l'il get,
To bring me home my stars,"

And on his mare, stout Betsey Jane, To North-side town he flew; The dogs they barked, the bells did ring, And countiess bugles blew.
"My stolen stars!" cried Uncle Sam"My stolen stars!" cried be.
"A million soldiers I must have

To bring them home to me.' "Dry up your tears, good Uncle Sam;
Dry up!" said Puritan.
"We'll bring you home your stolen stars,

And at the words a million rose, Already for the fray; And columns formed, like rivers deep, And Southward marched away. And still old Uncle Samuel

Sits by his fireside near, Smokin of his kinnikinick And drinkin' lager beer;
While there's a tremble in the earth,
A gleaming of the sky,
And the rivers stop to listen
As the million marches by.

Brutal Attack on the Irish. The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Charles Summer, an extreme Abolition print, in

speaking of the Irishmen, says:
"We by no means contend that he is equal in moral and interlectual endowments to the colored man, but we insist he is capable of a good degree of improvement. When the demagogue is dead and Croton and Cothituate are universal, then will be the copperheads' opportunity. Then we every quarter of the country, and in the fraterna will bet on him (in small sums,) and in the attachment which the citizens of the severa race with Sambo, Patrick may save his dis-

This is said of that race that has produced

-The demonstration in Clay county held in this place last Saturday, was the grandest affair ever held in the county. The average estimate of the Government is abundantly sufficient for of the crowd was not less than 10,000. The peo all the purposes for which it was created, and its of the crowd was not less than 10,000. The people came in wagons, carriages, on horse-back and on foot. Although all the speakers announced were not present, yet Mr. Voorhees, the greatest living American statesman and orator, was, and he held one audience by the magic of his eloquence for two hours, and the wild applause elicited told how the people were bound to him. One county is good for 800 majority in favor of constitutional liberty at the next election.—[Demoortal.]

Trial of Abraham Lincoln by the Great Statesmen of the Republic. The editor of the Metropolitan Record pub shes the following "Review of the President,"

in the form of a trial. It is, perhaps, the most and effective expositthoroughion of the terrible character and extent of the departure of the present Administration from the word and spirit of the fathers of the Constitution that has yet been put in print. We give a liberal extract: The following is a verbatim report of the pro-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-I have been accused of violating the Constitution; but if I have done so. it has been from the sole and earnest desire to

restore the Union. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS-I don't understand how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of people in the Union. You can not cover it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union War is disunion, certain, inevitable, final and irrepressible. (1)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-It was this desire to preserve the integrity of the republic that rendered it a matter of absolute necessity to put a stop to Advertisements published in both the Daily and the the assaults that were being made upon the Government by certain parties whom I regarded as friendly to the rebels.

DANIEL WEBSTEE-Free speech is a home bred right, a fireside privilege. It has ever been en joyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the maintained in peace and war. It is a right which

> ABRAHAM LINCOLN-The great cause of all our trouble is slavery, and we can never expect to have peace until that institution is abolished. HENRY CLAY-Abolitionism! With abolitionists the rights of property are nothing; the deficien

cy of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world are nothing; a single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pur point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year. Sue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. (3)

ABRAHAM IANCOLN-If every man were alowed to express his opinions, the prosecution of the war for the Union would be impossible The Government is obliged to have recourse to such measures if it would preserve its own existence

JOHN HANCOUR-It is to the last degree victous and infamous to support a government which [Not many weeks ago, at a dinner, at which were present Major General Lewis Wallace, Thomas Buchanan Read, and James E. Murdoch, a conversation sprung up respecting ballads for soldiers. The General maintained that hardly one had been written suited for the camp. It was agreed that each of them should write one. The following friends to the government; I am a friend to righteous government, a government was agreed that each of them should write one. The following friends to render the persons and proposition of being friends to the government; I am a friend to righteous government, a government which manifestly tends to render the persons and proposition of being friends to the government; I am a friend to righteous government, a government which manifestly tends to render the persons and proposition of the government insecure. founded upon the principles of reason and instice; but I glory in avowing my eternal enmity to tyranny. (4)

ABRAHAM LINCON-I found it necessary to suspend the operation of portions of the constitution the better to énable me to carry ou the war without embarrassment. I thought that the people would be willing to relinquish some of their constitutional rights for a time if their liberties could be preserved in the future. PATRICK HENRY-Is the relinquishment of the

trial by jury and the liberty of the press necessary for your liberty? Will the abandonment of the most sacred rights tend to the security of your liberty? Liberty! the greatest of all earthly blessings! give us that precious jewel, and you may take everything else. The first thing I have at heart is American liberty; the second thing is American Union. (5) ABBAHAM LINCOLN-I endeavored to get along

in the prosecution of the war for the Union, but finding that the constitution interfered with it. I was obliged, as a military necessity, to suspend

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS-I love the constitution, and I love it because I consider it as the bond of our Union; because in my soul I believe that on it depends our harmony and our peace; that with out it, we should soon be plunged in all the hor rors of civil war; that this country would be deluged with the blood of its inhabitants, and a brother's hand raised against the bosom of a bro

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-Wha; was I to do in the midst of a civil war? I found my hands tied by the checks of the constitution, and I was forced to disregard them. I could not rely altogether upon the people. ALVXANDER HAMILTON-The confidence of the

people will easily be gained by a good adminis tration. This is the true touchstone. (7) ABRAHAM LINCOLN-I must insist, in my own defense, that without force the Union cannot be preserved. And every law such as the conscription act and the emancipation measure must be enforced.

James Madison-The more I reflect on the use of force the mora I doubt the practicability, the justice, the efficacy of it when applied to a people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seems to provide for its own destruction. (8.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-Without force it is im possible to preserve the Government. The military, when necessary, must sustain the civil

COL. MASON-The most jarring elements, fire and water, are no more incompatible that such a strange mixture of civil liberty and military execution Will the military murch from one State to another for the purpose of coercion? If they do, will not the citizens of invaded States assist one another until they rise as one man, shake off what they will denounce as the hated Union altogether. If you subjugate them, how are you to hold them under a Constitution that is to be imposed to insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare? (9)

ABBAHAM ANCOLN-Am I, then, to be in vested with no power for the suppression of rebellion? ELBRIDGE GERRY-I am against letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State

without its own consent. (10) EDWARD EVERETT.-The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section. excited to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment as self-contradictory as it is dan gerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is the con sent of the governed, much more does a Union of cocqual sovereign States require as its basis

the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions. (11) ABRAHAM LINCOLN-There can be no Union unless the State governments sustain the General Government to the fullest extent in putting down disobedient and refractory States.

Elbringe Gerry-Let us, then, at once destray the State governments, have an Executive for life, or hereditary, and then there will be some consistency in giving full powers to the General Government, but, as the States must not be abolished, I wonder at the attempts that are made to give powers that are inconsistent with their existence. I warn you against pushing the experiment too far. (12)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-In my endeavors to sustain the Constitution, it is possible that I have transcended the powers with which that instrument has invested me; but I have done so to mintain both the Union and the Constitution. ANDREW JACKSON-But the Constitution car not be maintained nor the Union preserved, in

opposition to the public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government; the foundations must be hild in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in States bear to one another, as members of one political family mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. (13)

others whose names shine resplendent upon the pages of history. This is the race whom Abolitionists place below the negro! ABRAHAM LINCOLN-If the Union be the only more than is granted even in the constitution, to attain so desirable an end as the preservation of the republic.

eroment will before long absorb all the powers one consolidated government, which would be people and eat out their substance. wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institu tions should always prepare to maintain unimpaired, and in full vigor, the rights and sover

eignty of the States. (14) Government to exist half slave and half free The institution of slavery must, therefore, go down. It is inhuman, and as an evil, should be

ANDREW JACKSON-Each State has the un questionable right to regulate its own internal neerns according to its own pleasure; and powers of our Government. while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their huppiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of the States to cast odium on their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was founded, and must endanger its safety. Union was founded, and must endanger its safety.
Motives of philanthropy may be assigned to their unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade twemselves for a moment that they are | criminal at the bar, and as he looked upon the aboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting immortal document he trembled in every limb. the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in the work of discord

strongest reprobation. (15) ABRAHAM LINCOLN-It was the Union that created the States, and therefore, the States being | 1770. subordinate, must submit to the authority and

power of the General Government. ALEXANDER HAMILTON-The States can never lose their powers till the whole people of America for the more convenient organization of the courts of the are robbed of their liberties. These must go together. They must support each other or meet a common fate. The Constitution is framed upon truly republican principles, and as it is ex pressly designed for a common protection and the general welfare of the United States, it must be utterly repugnant to that Constitution to subvert the State governments, or oppress the people. The coercion of the State is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single 1408 State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hozard a civil war? It would be a nation 3, 183 at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a government that makes war and carnage the only means of supporting the Federal Constitution itself, a government that can only exist by the "The Federalist."

The State governments are absolutely necessarv to the system. Their existence must form a leading principle in the most perfect Constitution we could form. I insis that it never can be the interest or desire of the national legislature to destroy the State governments It can derive no advantage from such an event; but, on the contrary, would lose an indispensable support, a necessary aid in executing the laws, and convey ing the influence of government to the doors of the people. The Union is dependent upon the will of the State governments for its chief magistrate and for its Senate. The blow aimed at the members must give a fatal wound to the head; and the destruction of the States must be at once a political suicide. (16.)

ABBAHAM LINCOLN-The Government must prove that it is supreme, and has the power to en force obedience, or it is a mockery to call it a government. Its power, therefore, to coerce States in rebellion must be admitted as a fundamental principle of its existence

ALEXANDER HAMILTON-Whoever considers the populousness and strength of several of these States singly at the present juncture, and looks idle and visionary any scheme which aims at reg pacities by the General Government. A project of this kind is little less romantic than the monster-taming spirit attributed to the fabulous heroes and demi gods of antiquity. Even in those confederacies, which have been composed of members smaller than many of our counties, the principle of legislation for foreign States, supported by military coercion, has never been found effectual. It has rarely been attempted to be emploved against the weaker members; and in most | nstances attempts to coerce the refractory and its banners against the other. We want no such government as this, (17)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-What does government mean, but power and authority over the gov-erned? If the people will not sustain the goverument, then it is clearly the right of the government to sustain itself. It would be impossible to do this if I am to be bound up by the checks and implacable profess to see in the recent suc

and re-traints of the constitution. THOMAS JEFFERS ON - Government is now taking a steady course as to show by what road it will pass to destruction, to wit: by consolidation first, and then corruption, its natural consequence. * * * A prevalence of the doctrines of consolidation will one day call for reformation or revolution. * * * I see with the deepest affliction the rapid strides with which the Fed eral branch of our Government is advancing toward usurpation of all the rights reserved to the foreign and domestic, and that, too, by constructions which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their

GEORGE WASHINGTON-It is important that the GEORGE WASHINGTON—It is important that the habit of thinking in a free country should inspire of failing in these two objects, the "Republicans" caution in those entrusted with its administration had a third in view. And this was the destructo confine themselves within their respective tion of the Union by causing a civil war between constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise the North and the South-a war which should of the powers of one department, to encroach up- assume features of such ferocity that the people on another. The spirit of encroachment tends to of the two sections would become so embittered consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of gov- ward form one nation or live in peace together. ernment, a real despotism A just estimate of This object every one can see, has been accomthat love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truths of this position The nece sity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different departments, and constituting are the questions to be determined by the leaders each the guardian of the public weal against in vasion by the other, has been evinced by ex to assemble here. Humiliating thought! that the periments, ancient and modern; some of them in destinies of the country are in the hands of such our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to in-

itute them any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an Greeley, would carry on the war until every amendment in the way which the Constitution Southern man had been exterminated, and until weapon by which free governments are destroy- at the ruin they had effected, they would portion ed. The precedent must always overbalance in out the lands of the conquered among their greedy permanent evil any partial or transient benefit and rapacious followers, while the widows and

which the u-e may at the time yield. DANIEL WESSTER-Through all the history of the contest for liberty, executive power has been regarded as a lion which must be caged. So far the great source of its danger. (20)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-I repeat, in my own defense, that power is necessary to government, and that the life of every able-bodied man in the country should be placed at its disposal to preserve the integrity of the country. In this view of the case conscription becomes an imperative

Junge Gaston-What! are the freemen of this country to be dratted from the ranks of the militia. and forced as military machines to wage a war of conquest? I have been accustomed to con-sider the little share which I have in the Consti-tution of the United States as my most valuable possession; but I do solemnly declare that if such octrine be grafted into this Constitution, I re gard it as without value, and care not for its eservation. (21) At this stage of the proceedings there was a sudden pause, which was produced by a remark

able apparition immediately over the head of the Spirit of the Constitution. It was like the handwriting on the wall which struck terror to the heart of Belshazzar. There, inscribed in char

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but sent thither swarms of officers to harrass our He has affected to render the military inde-pendent of and appearior to the military power. He has combined with others to subject us to

a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and un-ABRAHAM LINCOLN-It is impossible for this their acts of presented legislation. He has quartered large bodies of armed troops

> He has deprived us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.
>
> He has taken our charters, abolished our most valuable laws, and altered, fundamentally, the

He has suspended our own Legislatures. He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war He has ravaged our coasts, burnt our town and destroyed the lives of our people.

He has incited demestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabi

A ghastly palor overspread the face of the

(1.) Douglas' last speech in the United States Sen-(2. Great oration of Daniel Webster on free speech in that the men found busy in the work of discord are not worthy of confidence, and deserve the of the Abolitionists.

(4.) From the speech of John Hancock, delivered at Boston in 1774, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Boston massacre in (5) Speech of Patrick Henry on the Federal Consti-16. Speech of Gouverner Morris in the United States Senate on the 14th of January, 1862, on an act to provide

(7.) Alexander Hamilton's speech in New York Con-(8.) Edward Everett'sletter of acceptance of the Union nomination for Vice President in 1860.

(9. Speech of Madison in the Federal Convention that framed the Constitution See Madison Papers, vol. ii. p.

(12.) Speech of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in same con-ention. Madison Papers, vol. ii. pp. 914-15. (11.) See Madison Papers, vol. iii. from pp. 1342 to

Jackson's Farewell Address, Washington, March The same. Extracts from speech of Alexander Hamilton on See letter of Alexander Hamilton in No. 46 of

(18.) Jefferson's Works, H. A. Washington, vol. vii, pp. (20.) Works of Webster, vol. iv, p. 134.(21.) Speech of Judge Gaston delivered in the Hous of Representatives in February, 1814, against a proposed

conscription act. From Washington.

THE GATHERING OF THE BUZZARDS AT WASHING-TON-IS THE WAR TO BE CONTINUED?-THE RADICALS WILL NOT PERMIT THE SOUTHERN STATES, WITH SLAVERY, TO RE-ENTER THE UNION-THE TRUE TRAITORS EXPOSED-THE ALTERNATIVE OF DOMESTIC PEACE OR FOREIGN

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, August 15.

"For where the carcass is, there will the buzzards be gathered together." This passage from the Scriptures is appropriate to the condition of the Capital just now. The word which I have rendered "bozzards" appears as "eagles" in the common version, but it evidently should be translated "buzzards," or "crows," for it is those unforward to what they will become even at the dis- clean birds, and not eagles, which hover around tance of half a century, will at once dismiss as a carcass. The carcass that is lying here is all that remains of the once glorious American ulating or coercing them in their collective ca Union. The spirit that once animated it-the spirit of American liberty-is fled; and over the lifeless remains of the Union a grand pow-wow of the abolition buzzards and "Republican" crows is to be held here in a few days. Some of the old buzzards, that have smelled the carcass afar off, are already here.

The object of this conference is to debate the

question, which has become a most serious one, whether, all things considered, it is most expedi ent to put a stop to the war, or to continue it. The main object which these men had in view in disobelient have been the sign als of bloody wars. plunging the country into war was the abolition in which one half the confederacy has displayed of slavery. In spite of the emancipation proclamations and confiscation bills, they were forced to confess the abolition of slavery in the Southern States is as far off now as ever The second object which they had in view was the subjugation and conquest of the South, in order to effect the first object. On this point, there is a diversity of views among them. The most hot headed cesses on the Mississippi, an indication that the subjugation and conquest of the South is a paltwo years more. Charles Sumner is at the head and Horace Greeley at the tail of this faction, and it embraces all the radical Republicans. The wiser and more moderate members of the party, however, led by Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, cannot see it in that light. The experience of two years of war has convinced them that the South is terribly in earnest in its attempt to gain its in-States, and the consolidation in itself of all power, dependence, and that the probability is that it will succeed; at all events, that twelve millions of people in such a country as that occupied by the Southern people cannot be subjugated and towards each other that they could never afterplished; and, this being the case, the question for the "Republican" party to decide is, shall the war be continued? And, if so, on what princi ples, and with what objects in view? And, if not, or, what terms shall peace be made? These of the Republican party who are now beginning

There are very few among them who believe that the South can ever really be conquered or If, in the opinion of the people, the destruction subdued And yet there are some who profess to or modification of the constitutional powers be in believe this. These men, led by Sumner and delegates. But let there be no change by usur | the North had been depopulated in the work of pation; but though this in one instance may be extermination, and until both the North and the the instrument of good, it is the customary South had been made deserts. Then, laughing orphans of the fallen would be sent to fill poorhouses and jails.

But the most of the "Republicans," although they do not believe that the Southern people can from being the object of enlightened popular trust, so far from being considered the natural protector of popular right, it has been dreaded as the war, simply to gratify their hatred toward the South. The South, they say, has not yet been sufficiently punished. True, the people will no longer volunteer. But we can raise armies by the conscription; and, by continuing the war two years longer, we can desolate and lay waste a few more States, as we have desolated and laid waste a port of Virginia; we can lay in ashes a few more cities and towns, like Fredericksburg and Jacksonville; and we can, perhaps, even reach and set free a few hundred more slaves. Be sides, the war proved a good thing to many of our people, who are making fortunes out of it, and who could not do so if it were to stop. The mercenary and malignant members of the "Reublican" party reason thus.

Men like Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, however. are beginning to be appalled at the consequence of their work. It is not too much to say the they never contemplated a war of the magnitude of the one in which we are engaged. Mr. Seward really believed that the insurrection only extended to a few hundred men at the South, and that it could be quelled in ninety days. They know that the South, united and powerful as it heart of Belshazzar. There, inscribed in char acters of living light, was the ghostly representation of the immortal document which may be truly said to have given birth to self-government in the new world. It was

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

The Spirit of the Constitution, pointing with one hand to the prisoner at the bar, and with the other to the flaming words above his head, read. as with sepulchral voice, the following sentence:

know that the South, united and powerful as it is, can never be subdued, and they are seeking diligently some means to stop the war. Mr
Seward and Mr Chase both love the Union, and wish to see it restored. If it rested with them, I verily believe they would offer honorable terms to the South, which might have the effect of stopping the war and effecting ultimate reunion. But, unhapplly, they are overborne by the weight of the radical section of the party. The radical faction, in pure mockery and decision, have an-

ounced that the Union might be restored, and I do not justify them. I only state a fact. For the Southern States received back again into the the existence of that fact the President and his Union, if they would abolish slavery, but on no advisers will yet have to answer. It is they who other terms. And you may depend upon it, this is the corner stone of the "Republican" policy, and it will be set forth and elaborated as such in the President's message in December next. Of

expose and to denounce their treason and their they are now acting.

The question now is, will the American people support this war any longer—a war which is at least avowed to be a war to prevent the restora-tion of the Union? Or will they not rather demand that the war shall cease, that the President shall be impeached, and that the Administration shall be replaced by one which shall have no other guide than the Constitution, and whose object shall be the restoration and preservation of the says:

Union as it was? The more sagacious members of the "Republican" party begin to fear that, if the war is carried on much longer, we may be compelled to make peace on the basis of final separation from the South and acknowledgement of Southern independence. There is now no longer any doubt that we are on the brink of a war with both France and England, both of whom, in that event, will at once espouse actively the cause of the South. Nay, it looks as if we might expect to hear any moment of the landing of a French army at Mobile, and the arrival in Charleston of the new Confederate iron-clad fleet, accompanied by an English squadron, to break the blockade.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

ical Republican politicians which was to take to the old time honored principles of the Demoplace here this week. A large number of them cratic party as tought by Washington, Jefferson, have been here for some days, and many of the Menther of the Republic; them have spent a good deal of time with the that we believe with them that man is capable of President. They have the ear of that function | self government, not only in times of pational ary whenever they desire, and he listens with peace and prosperity, but in time of war also; and complacency to all that they suggest. They are consequently the privilege of freely discussing delighted with the doctrines enunciated in the and printing on all subjects connected with the letter of Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War De- policy of administering the government, and partment, which, it is whispered here, was writ- criticizing the acts of those who for the time be ten at the instance of the President himself, and | ing have the control of the government in-their contains a plain exposition of the principles by hands, is a right inestimable to us, and formidawhich he will be guided in the future prosecution of the war. And this, I believe, is the reason | 3. That the recent rebel raid into our why these radical politicians here are so quiet. State by John Morgan and his men, and the con and do not make any demonstration. They find sequent loss of property to our chizens, is the le that, in this letter, the President comes out at gitimate fruit of the teaching of, and justly last, and fairly and squarely plants himself upon | chargeable upon, the Abolition party, who, for their platform. They caused the war in order nearly two years, has falsely represented the Dethat slavery in all the States might be abolished; mocracy of this State as traitors and rebel sym in order that the Southern pleople might be either pathizers, thereby inducing the rebels to invade subjugated or exterminated; and in order that our State with the hope of receiving aid and comthe estates of the Southern people might be con- fort from our citizens. fiscated and divided among the fanatics of the 4 That C. W. Hughes, Provost Marshal of North. In this letter of Mr. Whiting's we are this county, deserves and does receive censure assured that the Administration has adopted this from every good and loyal citizen of our county. view, and will be guided in its future action by for bringing unnecessarily to his assistance a large these principles; that the Southern States now | body of armed soldiery, together with a number occupy no other relation to the Government than of lawless citizens of Noble county, for the osthe relation of foreign countries with which we tensible purpose of intimidating the people and are at war, and which we are determined to con- creating disturbances; and that it is the opinion quer and subjugate; that the people of the South | of this convention that such an unwerrantable ern States are no longer our fellow citizens, but proceeding is the natural and legitimate result of that they stand in no other relations toward us the partisan course pursued by our Governor in than that of public enemies, whom it is the in- organizing and arming home guards, who readily tention of the Government to conquer and sub- yield their manhood and their love for constitudue; and that, after being conquered and sub- tional rights, and willingly become the tools in dued, those States are to be treated as conquered | the hands of an unjust and unwise administration provinces, and the estates of the Southern people | in the work of tyramy. are to be confiscated; above all, that the South | 5. That we, believing the hope and safety of ern States are never to be readmitted into the our rights and liberties rest with the Democracy, Union, NEVER, until they abolish slavery. Find. will use all honorable, fair and constitutional ing, therefore, that the President has adopted means to preserve the same, and that as the balthese views, and is shaping his conduct according lot box is all that is left us, we will make every sage to Congress, which he has readily prom- means for its success.

Here, then, is food for thought for the people peated declarations of the President, the Secretary of State, and Congress, to this effect, are on that the condition of every human being in the Courier furnishes the following sketch of his life Southern States, after the war, should be the same and the circumstances attending his death; as it was before the war These solemn pledges are now blown to the winds like cobwebs. The

refrain from the exercise of that power? Administration. I need not say that the voice asleep. of the people of the States I have named will not be heard or expressed in those elections at all. - Jasper county, and for eighteen years filled the But the creatures thus "elected" will come to offices of Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder of the Washington, and will demand seats in the House | county. He was possessed of fine business quali of Representatives. The utmo-t power of the fications, and has been identified as Director in Administration will be exercised in order to have several of the public works of the State. He them admitted to seats. The money of the Fed | had many virtues of high order Charity and eral treasury will be used in lavish profusion to kindness were the chief characteristics of his paeffect this end. If it is effected, if these men, ture. It is no exaggerations to say that thoueven if five of them, are admitted, it will turn sands of poor people, it all were living, would rethe balance, and the "Republicans" will elect the fer to the time when he was more than friend or next Speaker. Already, by the juggling of the brother. And strong did they manifest their last Congress in passing the bill for the dismem-sorrow when thousands met, from his own and perment of the State of Virginia, the Adminis- adjoining counties, to mingle their tears at his tration has created for itself two votes in the funeral. It is no idle show! It is genuine grief! United States Senate. The dismemberment Look, behold that poor widow; her eyes are red game will be tried again in this Congress. For with weening. She has been telling how be sent every State thus dismembered, the Administra gains two new votes in the Senate.

I have had an excellent opportunity recently Times, as expressed in the editorial article on the subject on the 19th inst, are unquestionably correct. Of all the delusions that have afflicted the public mind at the North for a year past, this is the most lamentable. There is literally no Union feeling at the South, nor has there been since the President issued his emancipation preclamation. All the acts of the Administration, and of Congress, since that time have only tended to crush ut and extinguish in the hearts of the Southern people whatever love of the Union they had pre-viously cherished; and the whole South, as one man, are now united in their determination to achieve their independence? What else could be expected? The Administration now unblushingly avows its intention to exterminate or to subjugate them, and to confiscate their estates. Would they be human beings if they acted otherwise?

course, they know that the South will spurn any envalry make reconnoissances in streng force, alsuch insult with contempt. But what they mean is, that the Union never shall be restored. by Gen. Meade, and thus acquaint themselves ac Who, after this, can fail to see the object of the curately with the position and strength of the "Republicans" in causing the war, and the insid- Union forces. Their latest dash of this kind uous steps by which the Administration people was made to the left and rear of Gen. Meade's have been led to support it? Who, after this, can army, and affords a most convincing proof that fail to see that the Administration has violated the Constitution, overthrown the liberties of the people, and changed the form of our government from a republic to a military despotism; and that, while doing this, they have stigmatized as "traitors," and "disloyal," the only men who dared to not do so successfully in the direction in which

STATE ITEMS.

-- WHITLEY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Democracy of Whitley caunty assembled in mass convention in the Court house square in Columbia City, on the 15th instant. The News

There were upwards of 3,000 people congregated in the court house square and immediate vicinity, who, in enthusiasm, patriotism and determined spirit to maintain their liberties as transmitted to them by their glorious ancestors, challenged the admiration of everybody. Every township in the county was largely represented.

Speeches were made by Hon. ROBERT LOWRY. and by Mr. EDWARD Evens of Chicago. Resolutions were offered by A. J. Douglas and

unanimously adopted, as follows: Resolved, 1. That we fully endorse the reso lutions passed at the mass convention held at Indianapolis on the 20th day of May last, and those passed at the Democratic State Convention of Ohio held at Columbus, and the following in

Nothing has yet come of the gathering of rad- 2. That we are as heretofore attached

to them, the radical politicians here find their ob effort to obtain a fair expression of the ballot; and ject attained, and that they have nothing more to do now in convention pledge ourselves to the do except to urge the President to embody a support of the ticket this day placed before the declaration of these views in his next mes people of Whitley, and will use every laudable

-DEATH OF GEORGE W. SPITLER -We recorded of the West. They were deluded into this war a few days ago the death of Mr. SPITLER, by by the solemn declaration of the Administration lightning. He was known to a large number of that it was to be a war for the Union. The rethe citizens of Indiana as a good citizen, a true friend, a faithful public servant, and, in all the record, and can never be efficed. The Secretary relations of life, "an honest man, the noblest of State went further, and assured the country work of God." A correspondent of the Lafavete

The death of George W. Spitler of Renselaer, radical "Republican" members of the last Con- by lightning, on the morning of the 17th instant, gress passed measures which give to the Presi. was one of the most peculiar instances of the dept all the powers of an Eastern despot, which kind on record. The house is situated about one change the form of our government from a free mile from town, on a considerable sand ridge in a republic to a military despotism; and the Presi- grove of tail timber, and is two and a half stories dent has determined to exercise these powers. high, protected by a lightning rod the first three The matter is serious chough, and alarming enough. In all probability the days of American is rod iron. The most reasonable theory is that liberty are numbered. The freedom of elections the copper received a greater charge than the in some of the States is stready taken away. How iron could carry off The consequence was that much longer will it be before it is taken away a portion of the electricity was diverted from the from all of them, and a Barnside or a Shenck copper to the house, entering the roof some little found for each State? Do the people still dedistance from the rad. It passed down into lude themselves with the idea that they will be the apartments of the dwelling, meandering its allowed to hold another Presidential election? way through some four or five rooms, and Do they not see that it is in the power of the Ad. severely shocking several persons that were ministration to prevent that election from being asleep in them as it passed. It entered the room held, or, rather, to have it held under bayonets, of the deceased, which is on the first floor, where as elections are now conducted in Kentucky and he was in bed with his wife It passed up the Maryland, and no one but "Republicans" and foot post of his bed through his body, and down soldiers allowed to vote? And can it for a mo- the head poast, killing the deceased and shivering ment be supposed that the Administration will it as it passed; then through the floor into the ground His wife, who was awake at the time. There is another very serious matter in rela- was unconscious that her husband was struck. tion to which the people ought to be warned, and only felt the shock in her foot, in which she The recent elections for members of Congress is afflicted with rheumatism. He had been awake make it probable that there will be a majority of but a moment before, and had changed his posi-members in the next House of Representatives tion in the bed. She had been up but a moment n opposition to the Administration. It will be a before and closed the door. The deceased had very small majority, but still a majority, and changed his position to the back bart of the bed, they would have the power to elect the Speaker, to enable her to get in without inconvenience. who would undoubtedly be Fernando Wood, of He lay quietly. Death had done its work so New York. The Administration have taken suddenly as not to disturb a muscle. The bed means to prevent this. When Congress assem | room was lighted for a moment by the flash, and, bles, men will present themselves from all the as above stated. Mrs. S. felt a slight shock in her districts in the Southern States now occupied by lame foot. Little dreaming that her husband our troops, and will claim to be Union men, was a corpse by her side, she quietly remarked: "That shocked my foot." There was no retricts. Arrangements have been made to have sponse. The remark was repeated; but still no such men sent from North Carolina, Arkansas, reply, when placing her hand upon him, the Louisiana, the western part of Tennessee, and dread truth flashed upon her mind. An ex-Florida. These men will really have been elect. iamination of the body disclosed no marks, save ed, but it will be by an election held and controll | a slight discoloration of the skin in a straight ed by military force, and at which no one will line from the foot to the head. There was no have been allowed to vote except tools of the distortion of the features—all placid as though

The deceased was among the first settlers of wood during the winter storms, when she could get it nowhere else; how he sent her meat-and flour when she had no money to pay. Hundreds of ascertaining the real facts in regard to the existence of any alleged "Union feeling" or "Union sentiment" at the South The views of the The well beaten paths in the grave yard will lead you to it. The epitaph is more lasting than upon marble.

-LARGE SALE OF FARMING LAND -We see stated in the Lafavette Journal that THOMAS DOWLING, of Terre Haute, sold his fine farm in White county, Indiana, to Mr. HUNTER, of Nel son county, Kentucky, with its stock of horses, cattle, &c., for forty one thousand dollars. The tract embraces sixteen hundred and forty acres, with some seven hundred acres under rultivation riously cherished; and the whole South, as one Lands are now becoming more frequently in man, are now united in their determination to quired after, and this sale of Mr. D. show that

a grand sight to see as you can only see upon the great prairies, the vest delegations with banners. flying file into that little town upon all the roads converging to it. First came the delegation from Jackson township, the stronghold of Democracy, with music, flags and streamers, follows ed by a large procession from Jasper county; then Washington, Iroquois and Lake townships came swelling the multitude, the delegation from Kent Station bringing up the rear A large number were present from Illinois also. The style of the affir was a basket dinner, and it went off finely. Whenever the speaker referred to VAL-LANDIGUAN the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and trequent cheers were given to the sentiments uttered by the speaker, Mr. H. H. Donn of Indianapolis, as well as to the Constitution, the Union and the Democracy To give one an idea of the feeling in that part of the country-at least seven handred ladies stood for over two hours in the rain, in their eagerness to participate in the meeting. Although Newton is a new county, its people are not behind others in the good work of restoring the country by the success of conserva-

-ALLEN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .-The Democrats of this county assembled in convention at Fort Wayne on the 11th inst, Hon. F. P. RANDANL in the chair, and G. F. STINCHOMB, T. M. ANDREWS, and W. H. McDonald, Secretaries. The following ticket was unanimously

tive men and conservative principles.

For Senator, W. W. CARSON; for Auditor, C. A. REKEES; for County Commissioner, Third District, D. H. LIPES; for Attorney of Real Esstate, H. DICKERSON. The committee on resolutions reported the fol

Resolved. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathies with the enemies of either; and it is because of our devotion to the Union and Government that we are compelled to oppose the present Administration, which is pursuing a policy destructive of both, as

established by our fathers.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the war is being conducted by the present Administration, not for the restoration of the Union. but for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the Union, and our only assurance of peace and restoration is in the success of the Dem-

Resolved. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended-or asserts the right to proclaim and extend-murtial law over the States where of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority to subvert all free government and destroy our State rights.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, and always has been, a law abiding party; and while jealous of our liberties and State rights, will sustain all laws constitutionally enacted and Which were adopted by acclamation. On motion of F. D. Lasselle,

Resolved. That we, the Democracy of Allen

county, have a firm reliance in the Democracy of

Ohio, that they will be able to preserve the in

tegrity of the ballot box, and elect their noble and persecuted exile, C. L. Vallandigham, to the gubernatorial chair. This resolution was received with three hearty cheers for Vallandigham and constitutional lib

-DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN CASS COUNTY.

The Democracy of this county met in convention at Logansport, on Saturday, the 15th inst. The Pharos says: The convention was well attended-every township being represented, and nearly every one by a full delegation. The convention was composed of the best Democrats of the county, thinking men, who understood the responsibility resting upon them, and anxious to promote the harmony and success of the Democracy. The best feeling prevailed among the delegates, and their only desire was to select a ticket that was worthy of the support of the people. They found no difficulty in making a good selection from the

The following ticket was nominated: For Commissioner, Samuel Panabaker. For Real Estate Appraiser, Abraham D. Skinner. For Coroner, Hugh O'Neal. S. A. Hall, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

names presented.

Res leed. That the Democracy of Cass county cor-dially affirm the following as the cardinal time-houored principles upon which its organization as a party is "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political;
Peace, commerce and honest friendship wi h all nations - entangling alliances with none; The support of the State Government in all the reights, as the most competent admistrations for our domestic

concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti republic whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; A jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remodles are

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority-

the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate A well di-ciplined militia-our be-t reliance in peace, The supremacy of the civil over the military author my in the public expenses, that labor may be The honest payment of our debt- and sacred preserva

ion of the public faith;

The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all buses at the bar of public reason: Freedom of religion.
Freedom of the press;
Freedom of person under the protection of the habeas

ours gement of agriculture, and of commerce as its

corpus;
Trial by juries imparitally selected."

Resolved, That we cordially reaffirm the resolutions of the State mass meeting on the 20th of May, of the mass meeting held in this city on the 13th of June and of the last Democratic County Convention.

Resolved, That we are in layor of peace upon the basis of the Constitution and Union; and that we utterly condemn the Abolition policy which proposes to prevent the resumption by States of their place in the Union unless such State first abolish slavery; and that we denounce the prosecution of the war for such a purpose as treason to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolve 4, That the dictation and usurpation by military authorities at the recent election in Kentucky deuthorities at the recent election in Kentucky serve the condemnation of every freeman who be-lieves that "the ballot-box and open debate mark

a free people;" and that a repetition of such ous tyrenny should be met and resisted by trong arm of an outraged people justly je rights.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the gallant soldiers of the Union everywhere, feeling that peace and a restored Union would soon result from their valor if their stored. efforts could be aided by the adoption of a wise states man-like policy on the part of those who control the Gay-

-CLINYON COUNTY .- A friend writing to us from Frankfort, says that "on Thursday, the 13th inst., we held one of the greatest and most barmonious Democratic conventiens ever held in this place. There were from four to five thou sand in attendance. Hickory nuts and hickory boughs were the ornaments of the day. Messrs.
Turple and Ward (the Mayor of Lafayette)
were the speakers, and they addressed the masses
in a satisfactory and edifying manner. The
county ticket was nominated by acclamation.
For Clerk, David P. Barner; for Auditor, John W. ULM, and for Appraiser of Real Estate.

JAMES BELL. -MEETING AT WESTPORT .- There was a handsome demonstration at Westport, Decatur county, on the 19th inst. The Democracy of portions of Bartholomew, Jennings and Decatur had an old fashioned basket meeting; they came in processions, in wagons and on horseback, with music and banners; the wagons being decorated with hickory boughs made the processions look like moving forests. Not the least agreeable feature of the meeting was the large number of ladies who graced the occasion with their presence, and provided a sumptuous dinner from their well filled baskets. There were at least five thousand persons in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Joseph V. Benusbaryes in the forenoon, and Oscar B Horn and William S. Holman in the afternoon.

Move on the good work-the people still live - We find the following in the Lafayette

STEWNER WOOD location a server a well and at

RENSSELAER, IND. August 17
W. D. Lee, Esq.: This morning George W. pitler was killed at home by lightning in his d. Yours, C. W. HENKLE.